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TWO CENTS.

WRECKED THE TRAIN

Explosives on the B. and O. Track Near Washington Junction.

PRESUMABLY HIGHWAYMEN'S WORK

Engine and Cars of the Money Train Were Damaged.

DETECTIVES AT WORK

Not since the Aquia creek train robbery has anything happened on the railroad lines in this section that has caused as much uneasiness as an attempt made late last night to blow up a fast train of express cars on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The train was coming east at the time. The attempt was made in true western style, and while the villains did not succeed in murdering the train men and rifling the cars, they did succeed in doing considerable damage to the company's property, and left the track in such condition that traffic on the road

was greatly interfered with. The place where the dastardly attempt was made was a short distance from the Big Monocacy, about thirty-five miles from this city, and only a few miles this side of Washington junction. Members of the train crew were badly frightened, and no doubt expected a visit from masked burglars and a repetition of the exciting incidents of the Aquia creek robbery, but in this they were happily disappointed, for no one came to demand valuables from the express cars, and when they had recovered from the shock they managed to repair the damage enough to permit the train to move and take the disabled cars as far as Dickerson's station and sidetrack them. expected a visit from masked burglars and

An Explosion. As already stated, when the accident happened the train was moving east, and had reached a point not far from the big bridge that crosses the Monocacy, when there was heard the loud report of an explosion caused by the train running against a dyna-

ed by the train running against a dynamite bomb of some description. The train came almost to a standstill, so great was the force of the explosion, and the pieces of iron and steel were sent flying through the air.

The affair alarmed the members of the crew, but none of them described their posts. The engineer reversed his engine and the other members of the crew applied the prakes. So quick were they to act that the train was brought to a standstill before it could be derailed.

If is not known whether the members of

ti is not known whether the members of the crew were armed or not, but they were soon off the train after it was stopped, and went in search of the train robbers, but no trace of them could be found. It is almost trace of them could be found. It is almost certain that the explosive was put on the track by robbers, but they probably expected that the cars would be blown open, and render robbery an easy task. But the failure of the explosive to do the amount of damage intended frustrated their plans, and they were glad to leave the scene without taking chances with the members of the crew.

The Damage Done.

When the trainmen had satisfied themselves that there was to be no attack made on them they turned their attention to the train, and first made sure that no other engine would come along and dash into the rear end of the long train.

hard at work having completed their ex-amination. The explosive had caused con-siderable damage to the cars, although none of the men had been killed or injured. The headlight of the engine had been blown out and scattered through the woods, while the pilot and other parts of the front of engine 1400 had suffered damage. The air pipes beneath one or more of the express cars had also been blown out and shattered cars had also been blown out and shattered and fully twenty feet of track had been torn up. When the explosion occurred the noise was so great that persons about the surrounding country heard it, and some of them thought there was an earthquake. It was between 11 and 12 o'clock when the

It was between 11 and 12 o'clock when the explosion occurred, and it was about 1 o'clock this morning when the disabled train reached Dickerson's station and went on the switch to clear the track for pasenger trains coming east.

Train Dispatcher Carr sent word of the affair to Superintendent Alvey in this city, giving him briefly the facts concerning what might have been a serious accident.

Detectives at Work. Chief Grannan of the Baltimore and Ohio

detective corps has the case in hand and he will make a thorough investigation. He is said to be one of the brightest detectives in the country, and the members of the local detective force seem confident that he will clear away the mystery and probably effect the capture of those responsible for the presence on the track of the terrible explosive.
Superintendent Alvey was seen by a Star

reporter this morning, but he would not attempt to account for last night's affair. He had received a report of the affair, giving the facts as above stated.

It is stated that some of Chief Grannon's men reached the scene of the explosion this

ning and are hard at work upon the Just what they have learned, if anything is not known at this time, and will prob

ably not be made known until the investi gation is concluded. The Object.

It is thought that there can be no doubt as to why the dynamite was used. It was undoubtedly put there by burglars, who wanted to wreck a train on which there was a large sum of money. The quantity of the explosive must have been quite large in order to have done so much damage, and the persons who operated undoubtedly expected it would do much more damage. Had the pace been great enough to have smashed several of the cars, and have exposed the contents of the cars, robbery would have been an easy task, and the burglars would have operated and carried off what they could. Had the explorion been more successful, and the crowd attracted been larger, the excitement would have been so great that very little, if any, attention would have been paid to the men engaged in taking off the plunder.

The Money Train.

Train No. 46 was the train upon which the dynamite was used, and the fact that it is known as the "money train" shows conclusively that the men who used the explosive were not doing a chance job. It happens, however, that Monday is an off day with this train, it being the only day in the week that large sums of money in the week that large sums of money not carried, and even had the explosive vu open the money car the robbers and not have made the haul they expected. As it was, however, something evidently happened to frighten off the robbers or cause them to was danger and they kept in the woods.

The fact that the moon was shifting brightly at the time made it more dangerous for the men to operate, and had they appeared from the shadow of the e trainmen would certainly have seen them.

Although the train was disfigured and Amough the train was distigured and damaged and a long delay was caused by the accident, the engineer finally succeeded in reaching here, and after reporting the affair the crew continued on the journey to New York.

CAPT. HOWGATE SENTENCED

He is Given a Term of Eight Years in the Penitentiary.

He Will Remain in Jail Pending the Action on the Appeal Made by His Counsel.

Judge McComas today sentenced Capt. Henry W. Howgate, convicted on the 21st of last month on two indictments chargirg, respectively, forgery and falsification of accounts, to eight years in the Albany penitentiary with hard labor. The imposition of the sentence was wholly without incident, the defendant stating that he had nothing to say why sentence should not be pronounced, and the court refraining from making any other comment than to say that the verdict of the jury was a just one. Notice of an appeal to the Court of Appeals was noted by counsel for the defendant, and a stay of sentence was granted until after the disposition of the

appeal by the appellate court.

Previous to the calling of Capt. Howgate up for sentence this morning District Atup for sentence this morning District Atterney Birney and Messrs. A. S. Worthington and Jere M. Wilson, counsel for the defendant, met in Judge McComas' private office, where the bill of exceptions in the case, a most voluminous document, was presented for the court's signature. That done, the party repaired to Criminal Court No. 1, when, after the court was formally opened, Capt. Howgate was brought up from the case below. He was dressed in opened, Capt. Howgate was brought up from the cage below. He was dressed in a dark business suit, was cleanly shaved, save for a heavy gray mustache, and ap-peared to be not only in the best of health, but also in the best of spirits. His daugh-ter, Miss Ida Howgate, at once joined her father, and, sitting beside him, smilingly spoke words of encouragement to him.

Sentence Pronounced.

Owing to the general belief that sentence would not be imposed until later in the day, very few peorsns were in the court room when Mr. Worthington arose and stated to Judge McComas that, as the motion in arrest of judgment was based on grounds which had already been adversely ruled upon by the court, they did not care to further argue the matter. Judge Mc-Comas then formally overruled the motion

Comas then formally overruled the motion in arrest, when District Attorney Birney moved that sentence be imposed.

"Henry W. Howgate," said Judge McComas, as the defendant arose and calmly faced the judge, "what have you to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced against you?"

"Nothing, your honor," replied the defendant, as he straightened himself to his full height.

"The two indictments on which

"The two indictments on which you were tried," continued Judge McCon you "The two indictments on which you were tried," continued Judge McComas, "were consolidated and tried together. The jury in convicting you on each indictment rendered a just verdict. But they recommended you to the mercy of the court, and their recommendation I have taken into consideration. Upon the indictment charging forgery the sentence of the court is that you be confined in the Albany penitentiary, with labor, for the period of four years, to take effect from today. Upon the indictment charging the submission of a false account the sentence of the court is that you be confined in the Albany penitentiary, with labor, for the period of four years, this latter sentence to take effect upon the expiration of the first sentence."

Without Flinching.

Without Flinching. Capt. Howgate heard the sentence without the least emotion, as did his daughter, and then Mr. Worthington noted an appeal to the Court of Appeals, and, upon the suggestion of Mr. Wilson, Judge McComas directed that the execution of the sentence To this end one of the brakemen was sent back with a danger signal, and in a few minutes the members of the crew were hard at work, having completed their examination. The explosive had caused considerable damage to the cars, although none of the men had been killed or injured. The headlight of the engine had been blown out and scattered through the woods, while out and scattered through the front of the sentence directed that the execution of the stayed until after the final disposition of the appeal by the Court of Appeals. That is, that the removal of the defendant is, that the removal of the appeal by the Court of Appeals. That is, that the removal of the defendant is, that the removal of ed to jail, where he must remain until his appeal shall have been disposed of by the Court of Appeals, some time next fall. Capt. Howgate declined to say anything respecting his case, but it was plainly evident that he felt very confident of a favorable decision by the appellate court. The sentence imposed today means but six sentence imposed today means but six years, actual imprisonment as the law gives reduction of two years for good behavio

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Increase in the Term of Enlistments and Increase of Pay.

An important reform introduced in the revenue cutter service is an increase in the term of enlistment from one year to three years. Orders to that effect have just been ssued. It is believed that the change will improve the general efficiency of the crews and make them valuable auxiliaries to the regular navy in case of war. The short term of enlistment has always been a source of discontent in the service, as it invariably resulted in frequent changes in the personnel of the orews. About the time a man had learned his duties and become variety of the corner of the corne come useful his term expired and he left the service. As an inducement for the men o enter the service and to remain there to enter the service and to remain there, the Treasury Department has provided for an increase in pay in all grades up to the fifth, so that a man remaining in the service fifteen years will receive after his fifth enlistment \$5 a month more than at any time of his first enlistment. Orders have time of his first enlistment. Orders have dso been issued insuring enlisted men bet ter treatment than has been the case in the past, and also providing against dis-charges for trifling offenses. Hereafter all vessels of the revenue cutter service will display the national flag, as well as the distinctive flag of the revenue service

Peace Negotiations in the East.

United States Minister Denby, under date of May 21, has transmitted to the State Department a set of extracts from the Chirese official newspapers, giving a com-plete documentary history of the peace negotiations between China and Japan, beginning with the Japanese note of February ining with the Japanese note of February 17 insisting upon the delegation to the Chinese ambassador of full powers to bind his country, and ending with the draft of the treaty of peace which was signed at Shimonoseki April 17, and afterward published in the official correspondent May 11. Shimonoseki April 17, and afterward pub-ished in the official organs on May 11. lished in the official organs on May 11. The points of the correspondence have been made public from time to time and the only feature of interest now is the able presentation of the Chinese case by Li Hung Chang, which induced the Japanese commissioners to abate their demands in important respects, and the corteous but determined insistence of the Japanese upon the speedy conclusion of the negotiations.

Why the Attick Was Detained Official information has been received here that the real reason for the detention

she is charged with filibustering. Five tren aboard her have been held on suspi-cion of being Cuban filibusters. It is charged that the Attick was going to charged that the Attick was going to Tampa to take on board another fillbuster-ing party similar to that which went on the George W. Childs. The Attick came recently from Nassau, and was without a list of the ship's crew, bill of health or other papers.

Navy Department Premotions Promotions have been made in the Navy Department as follows: J. H. Kirkwood, from \$1,200 to \$1,400; W. W. Werntz, from \$000 to \$1,000; J. R. Cox, from \$720 to \$000. The name of Mr. S. Henriques has been dropped from the rolls.

Chief Harrington Summarily Removed From Office

BECAUSE HE DECLINED TO RESIGN

Result of the Differences Between Him and the Department.

OFFICIAL RETICENCE

Prof. Mark W. Harrington has been re moved by the President from his position as chief of the weather bureau of the Agricultural Department. It has been a well known fact for many months that there was friction between Prof. Harrington, who was appointed by President Harrison, and Secretary Morton, his official superior during the present administration. Indeed, so severe has been the strain in their relations that it is understood they had held no personal communication with each other for more than a year, but that their correspondence has been confined to writ ing of the most severely official style.

The difficulties came to a climax sco. after the change of administration, when an investigation was instituted by Secre-tary Morton into the business affairs of the tary Morton into the business affairs of the weather bureau, the results of which did not implicate Prof. Harrington in any way. This, however, did not ease the strain between him and the Secretary, and it is well understood that for nearly two years the chief of the bureau has had practically nothing to do with the routine management of his office, which has been governed almost entirely from the department. It is almost entirely from the department. It is no surprise to those who are well informed that the difficulties have now culminated in the summary removal of Prof. Harrington, as it is known that he has steadfastly re-fused to resign his position.

The I resident's Letter.

The 19th of June President Cleveland sent word to Prof. Harrington that his resignation would be acceptable. It is said that the Secretary had repeatedly urged the President to bring the matter to a climax by calling for the resignation of the chief, but that Mr. Cleveland had refused to interfere on the grounds that it was for Prof. Harrington to settle the matter himrol. Harrington to settle the matter him-self. A few days ago, however, immediate-ly after the President's arrival at Gray Gables for the summer, the President wrote to Prof. Harrington, asking him for his resignation.

The return mail carried Prof. Harring-The return mail carried Prof. Harring-ton's declination to resign from the public service, on the ground that he had done nothing to warrant such a move on his part. Almost immediately there came from Gray Gables a letter informing Prof. Harrington that he was removed from his position as chief of the weather bureau, to take effect July 1.

Quit Office Saturday.

Consequently Saturday Professor Harrington quietly severed his connection with the burgau and Monday morning Secretary Morton formally designated Mr. Jas F. Cook, the chief clerk, to act as chief of the bureau pending the selection of a successor to Professor Harrington. This successor to Professor Harrington. This was done under an existing statute that provides for such a contingency. Under ordinary circumstances the assistant chief of such a bureau would be designated to act, but in the present case this position is filled by Major H. C. Dunwoody, U.S.A., and it is doubtful if he could act as chief in the present emergency. Major Dunin the present emergency. Major Dun-woody has on many occasions acted as Professor Harrington from this city, but it has been decided that this is an extra-ordinary case and that under the statute the chief clerk must serve as chief of the

Official Secreey.

The greatest secrecy is preserved by all the officials regarding this removal. retary Morton said to a Star reporter that he would neither deny nor affirm the state ment that Prof. Harrington's connection with the weather bureau had been sum

"That is a matter," he said, "that belongs properly to the White House. Prof. Har-ington's commission bears the name of the President of the United States and not the President of the United States and not of the Secretary of Agriculture, and it there is anything to be stated in regard to this position, it must come from the White House. I have nothing whatever to say the support You will have to see Mr. pon the subject. You will have to see ruden, the acting private secretary at the

Pruden, the acting private sceretary at the White House. Until some official announcement is made from the White House, I have no communication to make. Mr. Cook is acting chief under the law."

At the White House no positive information could be obtained. Mr. Pruden said that he had no authority to make any statement whatever and that until he had some authorization from the Secretary of Agriculture or the President he could not say anything whatever. He said, however, that he knew that no one had been appointed as chief of the weather bureau to succeed Mr. Harrington, but would make no affirmation or denial of the statement that the chief had been removed or had resigned.

What Prof. Harrington Says. Prof. Harrington himself said today to

Star reporter: "On the 19th of June the President asked for my resignation because of personal in terests. I declined to give it, on the score of public interests, and my removal fol-lowed promptly, taking effect July 1. The personal interests involved were discussed by me in my letter to the President, and I feel that I have not received just or con-siderate treatment with regard to them. "Among the public interests which I have had steadily in view were the preser-vation of the selectific corps and the provation of the scientific corps and the proection of the bureau from the spoilsman When a scientific bureau descends to the

When a scientific bureau descends to the four-year office-holding plane it at once loses prestige and ceases to be a desirable post for competent men."

This statement by Prof. Harrington throws as much light upon the whole matter as any explanation possibly could. It is understood that he had resisted all efforts to supplant the people around him with the political appointees of the Secretary, and that this gave rise in the beginning to the straining of relations that placed these two officials at swords points. Prof. Harrington was appointed from Michigan because of his long acquaintance with meteorological matters, having been for many years the editor of a journal defor many years the editor of a journal de for many years the entire of a journal devoted to that science. He was a member of the faculty of Ann Arbor University, and had the influence of the Senators from that state. Other powerful influence, it is said, was behind him in the long fight with the Secretary which has just culminated in his remark!

his removal. Prof. Harrington's Successor.

It is said that although there is some pressure for the succession to Prof. Har rington's position no civilian will be appointed to that post, as it has long the desire of Secretary Morton that Mai Dunwoody, who is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the weather bureau

with an the details of the weather bureau work and in whom he has great confidence, should be placed in charge. This would require a special order from the Secretary of War and a designation by he President, and might also necessitat in appointment and confirmation by the Senate, although it is known that Major Dunwoody would not relinquish his commi sion in the army for this preferment, which would mean no increase of pay for him. Prof. Harrington is still in the city, re-siding at 1900 N street northwest.

HIS HEAD NOW OFF COMMANDER IDE HERE THREE BATTLE SHIPS

He Was Summarily Detached From the Alert and Ordered Home.

Admiral Meade Charged Him With Disrespect - He is Understood to Have Asked for a Court of Inquiry.

Commander George E. Ide, who was summarily detached from command of the Alert at Parama and ordered home, had an interview with Secretary Herbert at the Navy Department today. His detachment was based upon charges made by Admiral Meade while in command of the North Atlantic station. While Admiral Meade's fleet was at Colon this spring he and Assistant Secretary McAdoo, who was his guest at the time, crossed the isthmus to Panama, where the Alert of the Pacific station was in port. Commander Ide met the two gentlemen at a hotel, and was very cordial in his greeting to Mr. McAdoo, and the presence of Admiral Meade. As the two officers were attached to different squadrons, Commander Ide was not under Admiral Meade's command at the time. It is said, however, that the junior failed to show proper respect to a senior officer, regardless of the character of their official relations. according to the story barely recognized

Charged With Disrespect.

Admiral Meade charged him with disrepect, and it is understood that Assistant Secretary McAdoo coroborrated his statement of the incident. Secretary Herbert investigated the case, and as a result Commander Ide was relieved of his command and ordered home on waiting orders. Commander Ide "eturned to the United States at once. He arrived at New York yesterday, and came on to Washington last night. The Alert, which was at Callao at last accounts, is under command of Lieut." J. H. C. Coffin, pending the arrival of Commander Franklin Hanford, who was sent from New York to take command of the mander Franklin Hanford, who was sent from New York to take command of the

Asked for a Court of Inquiry.

Secretary Herbert and Commander Ide are both silent in regard to their interview today. It is understood, however, that the officer has asked for a court of in quiry to determine whether he was or was not guilty of a violation of the rules and regulations in his treatment of Admiral Meade on the occasion in question. He is confident of vindication. If the Secretary does not grant his request it will be be-cause he does not think the case calls for further action of any kind.

A HEROIC ACT.

An American Easign and His Sailors Save a Burning Vessel.

United States Consul Kemper at Amoy, China, has made a report to the State Department in regard to an incident which occurred at that port April 20. The German merchant steamer Taicheons, lately arrived from the United States, laden with kerosene in cans, was observed from the U. S. Machias to be on fire. Commander Houston of the Machias at once dispatched two boats' crews, under charge of Ensign Scales, to the assistance of the imperiled ship. On getting aboard they found every one, officers and men, thoroughly demoralized in face of the rapidly gaining flames. Taking charge of affairs, the American tars, working with alacrity and energy under Mr. Scales' wise and cool discretion, succeeded in suppressing the fire, thereby averting not only the loss of the ship and her cargo, but possibly calamitous results to other ships in the vicinity.

The incident became the subject of extensive confidence of the con

remely cordial correspondence between the German and American consuls, and the latter forwarded to Commander Houston the ter forwarded to Commander Houston the former consul's graceful note of thanks, the Machias having sailed for Nagasaki a few hours after the fire. Consul Kemper says he is happy in the privilege of calling attention to the admirable conduct of Commander Houston, his officers and men, "conduct so magnanimous and honorable," he says, "and withal so well calculated to intensify international comity."

REPRESENTATIVE BANKHEAD.

He is Doing Educational Work in Behalf of Silver.

Representative Bankhead of Alabama was in the city today, and left on the 11:15 train this morning for the south. Mr. Bankhead is booked for a Fourth of July speech on the silver question, and it is probable that he will be quite actively engaged from now on in advancing the cause of what is known as educational work by the silverites of his state. "A great deal is being said," remarked

Mr. Bankhead to a Star reporter today, "about silver conventions that are com-posed of democrats and populists. I wonder why it is that we hear nothing about the sound money conventions held by demo-crats and republicans jointly. The conven-tion at Memphis which indorsed sound tion at Memphis which indorsed sound money had nearly as many republicans as democrats in it, yet that was pronounced to be a democratic convention, and was looked upon as expressing the views of the conthern democratic three properties. southern democracy, or, at least, it was claimed to represent such views."

THE PENSION AGENCIES.

They Are All Soon to Be Placed Under

Civil Service Rules. The work of readjusting and classifying the forces of the pension offices of the country has just been completed, with a view to shortly extending to them the protection of the civil service laws. Heretofore, as long as the pension agent kept within the amount allowed him for the expenses of his office, he could do pretty much as he pleased in regard to the size of his force and the amounts of salaries paid. When it was decided to put the offices under the civil service laws, it was found necessary to change this system. The amount and character of work done by each office was carefully noted and classification made accordingly. While this force and salary in some offices, in others there has been a corresponding increase, the total appropriation being about the same. The date when the civil service order will go into effect has not yet been determined, but it probably will be at an early date, now that the classification has been completed.

PETTY OFFICERS.

Difficulty in Getting Competent Men to Fill the Places.

One difficulty which the Navy Department encounters is in securing competent men to fill the places of petty officers aboard ships. Common seamen are easily obtained, and so are men equipped as specialists, such as gunners and machinists. These men offer their services from time to time in sufficient number to supply the demand, but it is found more difficult to secure men with executive ability who can command and manage other men. Just now efforts are being made to secure crews for the ships that are to go into commission in the next six weeks or two months, but as soon as capable men for petty officers are se-cured, there comes a demand from ships already in commission and at sea, which takes away the best of the crew.

A Set of Designs Submitted by the Chief Naval Constructor.

NOVELTIES OF CONSTRUCTION PROPOSED

Points of Agreement and Disagreement on the Subject.

DOUBLE STORIED TURRETS

Commodore Hichborn, the chief nava constructor, today submitted to Secretary Herbert a set of designs for the three new battleships authorized by the last Congress ccompanied by a most exhaustive analysis of the principal features of the new ships. in several important respects these designs differ radically from those upon which ex-isting battleships were built, and owing to these novelties of construction the plans have aroused a more active interest in the naval service than has been exhibited in many years past. Great differences of ppinion have arisen among the officers as to the merits of these wide departures from established practice, and Secretary Herbert himself, instead of relying entirely upon the recommendations of his subordinates, has interested himself in the discussion of every detail, and has even sat with the board of bureau chiefs during deliberations upon this subject.

Where the Responsibility Lies. By an order issued by himself last winter the Secretary placed upon the construction

bureau the responsibility for the successful working out of plans for construction, and for this reason the officers of that bureau are at present disposed to move with the greatest caution in adopting innovations in a fabric as costly as a great battle ship, and are insisting upon the fullest discussion and examination of the projected plans at every stage of their development. While the bureau chiefs may each have his own peculiar ideas as to what shall go to make up that part of the ship falling directly in his department, the ordnance bureau recommending a certain size and number of guns and turrets, the engineer holding out plans for bollers and engires, the equipment officers preparing schemes for the subdivision of the living quarters, and so on, it remains for the chief constructor to weld these all together, to eliminate some features and expand others, and so make a perfect ship, for if she should prove to lack stability or be deficient in maneuvering or fighting power or fall below the requirements in speed, his bureau is chargeable with the fault in design.

Double Turrets and Armor Belt. bureau are at present disposed to move

Double Turrets and Armor Belt. In the case of the battle ships about to be built the constructors have so far not seen their way clear to accept all of the recommendations of the bureau chiefs until they have been thoroughly sifted and discussed. For this reason copies of the new plans have been submitted to Admiral Ramsay, have been submitted to Admiral Ramsay, Commodore Selfridge, Capt. Converse and nany other eminent officers and noted experts in special lines of naval work for examination and suggestions. The cardinal features of discussion will be the double turrets and the armor belt of the great craft. Although the constructors have been doubtful of the efficiency of the former, and in the case of the armor belt have taken issue with the bureau chiefs, they have prepared complete plans under Secretary Herbert's direction for the construction of the vessels embodying these ideas, while accompanying them with original designs accompanying them with original designs of a more conservative character for use in case the final decision is against the noveities.

On two points the designs agree; first, as to speed, being for sixteen-knot shins and second, as to size, for they will be ships of 11,500 tons, larger than any ship in our navy, even the big battle ship Iowa. This great size is made necessary by the heavy

armament and thick armor the ships are

When it comes to the armor there is one When it comes to the armor there is one difference in the two designs that seems to be of little importance, but is really vital. The width of the armor belt is the same in each case, 7 feet 6 inches, but while the bureau chiefs propose to raise this so high that it will be but 3 feet 6 inches under the water line at its lowest edge, the construc-tors propose to lower the belt a foot, fear-ing that when the ships roll in a swell they would expose their vitals to the fire of the enemy and would easily let in an expicsive shell below the protective deck with fatal results. The height of the belt would also affect the stability of the ship in a

The Real Bone of Contention.

But the feature of the new ships which has caused the most discussion is the proposed double-storied turrets. The con structors suggested the following battery: Four 12-inch rifles, mounted in two turrets; eight 8-inch guns, mounted in four turrets, and sixteen 5-inch guns. The bureau chiefs, however, decided that they wanted the main battery to consist of 13-inch guns, four being mounted in two turrets, and on top of these main turrets, and revolving with them, were to be placed smaller turrets carrying four of the S-inch smaler turrets carrying four of the S-inch guns, leaving four other guns of that caliber to be placed in two side turrets. The constructors held that this arrangement would deprive the ship of the power of distributing the fire of the great guns, which argument was replied to by the bureau chiefs with the statement that the depret of modern time fighting is to tendency of modern time fighting is to heavy concentration of fire upon the enemy and that the double turrets would reduce the amount of heavy machinery necessary to handle the turrets by just one-half. The constructors also contended that the enormous concentration of weight in two small areas of the ship by the double tursmall areas of the ship by the double tur-rets would make them unsafe, and was op-posed to the best modern practice, and it was said that the pressure of these heavy turrets upon the ship's bottom would ex-ceed per square foot the weight of the Washington monument upon the ground washington monument upon the ground beneath. The plans, however, have been prepared to meet this difficulty, and it now remains for Secretary Herbert to say, after hearing from the officers whom he has ad-dressed to advise with him, whether the ships shall be built upon conservative or radical lines.

NEW TELEPHONES.

The Interior Department Introduces New Instrument.

The Interior Department has put in 140 telephones made by the Western Telephone Construction Company. These 'phones are bought outright, and require no annual rental. The chiefs of all the divisions have telephones on their desks. The geological survey, the pension office and all the store rooms and the document room are supplied with the new 'phones. The cost of putting them in is about \$6,000, and the annual cost of maintenance and repairs will not exceed, it is said, \$400. A line is to be run to St. Elizabeth, and the same 'phone is to be put into the Agricultural

Granted Leave of Absence. Mai, H. N. Adams of the engineer corps

has been granted a month's leave of absence, which he will spend in New York state.

The National Rifles Create a Good Impression.

Notes and Comment From the St. Louis Military Encampment-

Today's Inspection. CAMP HANCOCK, St. Louis, July 2 .-Yesterday was a hot day in camp, and would have been well nigh unbearable had it not been for a steady breeze, which flapped the loose sides of the tents in a lazy,

indelent manner. About 6 p.m. a piano arrived in camp for the National Rifles, and the boys expect to beguile the straggling moments with a harmony of sweet sounds. When the company started for the city to take part in the parade they presented a very striking uppearance. The brilliant full dress uniforms and shining accounterments glistened in the slanting rays of the afternoon sun, and every move of the men was made with a precision worthy of the name they have already won here-"the winners." The Rifles were cheered all

along the route of march.

The inspection of all the companies for all the drills comes off today, the Rifles coming tenth on the list, which will put them on the field about 3 p.m.

The manager of the Rifles' camp, Lieut. Goodwin, left for Washington yesterday afternoon, amid the cheers of the company. General regret is felt at his departure.

The weather is fine, and promises to remain so for the rest of the week. along the route of march.

Call on the Maids. The officers of the company called on the

chaperon and maids of honor last evening at the St. Louis Club house, and were received with great cordiality. After partaking of an elegant supper at the club house, at which they were the guests of the club, at which they were the guests of the club, the ladies were escorted to camp by the officers of the company and inspected the Rifles' quarters. The company will be formally presented to their chaperon and maids of honor tomorrow at dress parade, at which time also the handsome streamers composed of the company's colors, with the badge printed on the free ends, will be presented to the fair young ladies. No expense has been spared in getting up elegant souvenirs for the maids of honor to wear. For the first maid, usually known as gant souvenirs for the maids of honor to wear. For the first maid, usually known as the sponsor, though that title is not used here at all, a handsome oval belt buckle, composed of National Rifles initial buckles, gold plated, has been made, and a catch and belt slide for the side of the belt, formed of a straight bar of five buttons, also gold plated. Handsome gold-plated pins have been prepared for the other young ladies, to be used to fasten the company colors to their shoulders. The ribbon composing these streamers is six inches wide and about six feet long, of the finest quality.

Strict Military Discipline. The camp is under strict military discipline, the same as that at brigade en-campment at Camp Washington, Md., last month. The Third Cavalry Band was to have furnished a musical program every evening for the management, but Maj. Keyes has decided that inasmuch as the St. Louis musicians had objected to this particular band giving concerts around the city it should play only when their drills rendered it necessary. The rules for marking have just been charged and are as follows:

For a captain's or lieutenant's mistake, three points off; for non-commissioned officers' mistakes, two points off, and for each man's mistake, one point off.

The Branch Guards have done something which the problems of the control which is not likely to make them popular. Instead of turning out their drill team in street parade today they took their surplus membership and formed the company for parade in order to see the took of the company

time of it, but are here in good shape, and Captain Defferey is confident of success. The Mount Pleasant Drum Corps boys are becoming hot favorites. The "Drum Corps" has changed its name to the "Mt. Pleasant Field Band."

Official entries.—Interstate infantry class—Belknap Rifies Branch Guards, Bul-lene Guards, Company F, first infantry; National Rifies, Phoenix Light Infantry. Maiden infantry class—Bullene Guards, Company F. first infantry; National Rifles,

Exhibition Drills.

Ry Associated Press ST. LOUIS. Mo., July 2.-The second day of the interstate drill and encampment at Camp Hancock opened cool and pleasant Major Keys, the commandant, had everything working smoothly in camp this morning. He and many other officers here say this is the finest camp they have ever at-

Guard mount at 9 a.m. was followed by Guard mount at 9 a.m. was followed by inspection by regular army officers detailed as judges of the various commands in camp. The inspection, which was very rigid, took up the greater part of the day. While this was going on there were exhibition drills by the various commands. Battery A of St. Louis came first.

Much attention was paid to the maneuvers of troop K, third United States cavalry, which were very striking.

The famous Chicago Zouaves, champions in their class, evoked much praise as they went through their unique movements.

They were followed by the renowned Indiarapolis Light Artillery, commanded by Capt. James B. Curtis. This battery has been in many prize contests, and has more the contest of the cont

been in many prize contests, and has more blue ribbons on its guidons than any other similar command in the country. Their movements were executed with precision, and were commented on favorably.

The Belknap Rifles of San Antonio, Texpose followed in a general sail.

as, followed in a smart drill, which dr out applause.

After them came the Branch Guards, equally as well known as a crack drill

A dress parade and a grand concert by all the military bands at camp combined will close the day's proceedings.

Personal Mention. Mr. Watkins Lee has retired as proprietor of the Hotel Alleghany in favor of Wood & Mahoney. Mr. Lee will give all his time

to the Rawley Springs.

Major T. E. Wilcox, medical department, and Lieut. B. W. Atkinson, sixth infantry, are in the city on leave of absence.
Capt. Charles Wilcox, assistant surgeon, Capt. Charles Wilcox, assistant surgeon, and Lleut. J. M. Carson, fr., fifth cavalry, on duty at the Military Academy, are in this city on leave of absence.

Dr. Thomas Taylor, who presided for many years over the division of microscopy of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been elected a corresponding member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Arts and Sciences.
Dr. H. H. Hawxhurst has returned from

Mr. H. Hawkhurst has returned from a northern trip of three weeks' duration. Mr. W. E. Howell, private secretary to Assistant Secretary Hamlin, has returned from a business visit to Detroit and northern New York. Secator Gallinger of New Hampshire has been in the city during the secretary to the secret been in the city during the past several days. He has returned from a vacation spent in southern California and expects to leave shortly for his home.

Naval Movements. The flagship San Francisco left Kiel this

morning for Cronstadt, Russia, where she will join the Marblehead. The training ship Alliance left Gibraltar today for Tan gier. The gunboat Petrel is at Nagasaki. The cruiser Montgomery is at Colon with the Nicaragua canal commission. The gunpost Castine arrived at Cape Town, South Africa, todey on her way from Australia to Brazil. The Dolphin, with Assistant Secretary McAdoo on board, left New York today for New Haven.

ARE KNOWN AS WINNERS HAVE ALL THEY WANT

The proof of the pudding is

in the eating Besterdap's Star confained 49 cofumns

of advertisements, made up

of 792 separate announces ments. Efese advertisers

bought publicity-not merely

The Cuban Revolt From the Insurgent Side.

SPANISH SOLDIERS FEVER STRICKEN

Another View Taken by the Mayor of Havana.

NOT OVER 6,000 INSURGENTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 2.-Bernardo J. Bueno, a member of the banking firm of J. Bueno & Co. of Santiago, Cuba, and a aptain in the Cuban army, has just arrived in this city. In speaking of the Cuban revolt he said:

"The hospitals are filled with Spanish soldiers who are suffering from the yellow fever.

"We have more men than we need for fighting purposes," continued Senor Bueno. "The Cubars all over the island sympathize with the revolutionists. I have gone on foot through all parts of the province of Santiago de Cuba with the revolutionary troops and wherever we have been we have been received with open arms. So much sympathy is felt in the cause of free Cuba that even the scouts and guards employed by the Spanish troops keep us posted as to the latter's movements. In the last war

the latter's movements. In the last war the Spanish troops used to chase us around from place to place; now it is the reverse; we have to look for them, for they are not inclined to show much fight."

The Spanish troops, Mr. Bueno said, are already somewhat demoralized. In the province of Santiago alone there are about 12,000 revolutionists. It is not men, but arms and ammunition that are needed.

Mr. Bueno declares that most of the official reports issued by the Spanish government are false. ernment are false.

ernment are false.

"I have known of encounters," he said,
"where the loss on the Spanish side was
200, when they only acknowledged in their
reports a loss of 18 or 29, as, for instance,
at the encounter at Jobito, where Col. Bosch
of the Spaniards was killed. Our loss at
Jobito was 14 dead and 32 wounded. The
Spaniards reported our loss from dead and
wounded at 300."

While it is undoubtedly two that I are

wounded at 300."

While it is undoubtedly true that Jose Marti is dead, Mr. Buenos said the report circulated by the Spanish officials that Gen. Maximo Gomez had been wounded was utterly false. While in the bush Mr. Bueno was taken ill and has come to this country for rest and to benefit his health, His face showed signs of his recent illness.

Not Over 6,000, Says Alvares NEW YORK, July 2.-The mayor of Havana, or alcalde municipal, Senor Segundo Alvares, has arrived from Havana on the stamer Orizaba. Senor Alvarez made a non-committal reply when asked if the situation on the island, from the stand-point of the government of Spain, was critical. He laid emphasis on his charac-

terization of the insurrection as an imported article.
"It is hard to estimate the number in the field,' he said. "The revolutionists are confined to the small eastern end of the conned to the small eastern end of the island. They cannot, therefore, be alarmingly numerous. The number under arms is certainly not over 6,000. It is true that they are sufficient to make a great deal of trouble, but they can never achieve the independence of the Island. Their support from the country at large is far too insignificant for that."

As to supergation to the United States be

As to annexation to the United States he said that the generality of the people have said that the generality of the people have no conception of it, while the 290,000 or more Europeans and their descendants on the island are decidedly opposed to it.

"I do not blame the government of the United States for the revolution," he continued. "But the fact remains that the revolution had its origin and has its main, almost, sole support here." almost sole, support here.

Arms for Insurgents.

The World says that a passenger who arrived in the steamship Finance reports a large arrival of arms for Cuban insurgents on the island of Trinidad. The master declared, however, that his cargo must not be molested, as it was in transit. He said he had no intention of landing the muni-tions in Trinidad, and on this statement ne was allowed to retain the cargo. It is ne was allowed to retain the cargo. It is intimated that the arms were intended for the expedition led by the sea-going tug George W. Childs, and that subsequently they were transferred to her. The Spanish officials keep up a close watch on all steam-ers arriving at Cubar ports from the Uni-ted States. The Nerwegian fruit steamer Kong Frede, which arrived today, records Kong Frode, which arrived today, reports that while at the port of Banes she was bearded by Spanish soldiers, who kept a vigilant guard over her until she sailed for this port.

RISMARCK SERIOUSLY ILL

Able to Take Only Liquid Food, Ow-ing to Facial Neuralgia.

FRIEDERICHSRUHE, July 2.-Prince Bismarck is seriously ill and is unable to partake of food. Count Herbert Bismarck and other members of the ex-chancellor'

family have arrived here. The Hamburgische Correspondent, which has intimate relations with the Bismarck family, says that Prince Bismarck's health has been serious for the past week. He has been suffering from great physical depres-sion, combined with severe neuraliza in the face, and is able to take liquid food

TO BE PROROGUED SATURDAY.

Dissolution of Parliament to Take Place Monday. LONDON, July 2.-The first lord of the

reasury, Balfour, announced in the house of commons today that parliament would e prorogued on Saturday next, and that the dissolution of parliament would follow on Monday. The first meeting of Lord Salisbury's

new cabinet took place today and attracted many sightseers to Downing street. Although the fact is not officially an

counced, the statement of the Yorkshire Post that Mr. Gerald William Balfour, member of parliament for the central di-vision of Leeds, and brother of A. J. Bal-four, has been appointed chief secretary for Ireland, is generally accepted as being

PROHIBITION IN COLLEGES.

annual Convention of the Association at Cleveland. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.- The third annual convention of the Intercollegiate

day, with about 8) delegates present. Mr. E. Jay Pinney of this city delivered an address of welcome, to which Mr. Jnc. Elliot of Yale made an appropriate response.

After some routine business Mr. W. W. After some routine business Mr. W. Fisher of Harvard read a paper on "College Prehibition Teams." This evening John G. Woolley of Chicago will deliver an address. The convention will be in session three

Prohibition Association convened here to-

days. Earthquake in Austria. LAIBACH, Austria, July 2.-A strong

earthquake shock was experienced here yesterday evening.